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## BOROUGH OF HOVE



# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1959

on the



## HEALTH OF THE TOWN

by

N. E. CHADWICK, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health for Hove.*

TOWN HALL ANNEXE, HOVE

Tel. Hove 31011

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HOVE:

The Hove Shirley Press Ltd.  
45-47 Shirley Street—A35827

# PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR  
(Councillor F. H. Nixon).

THE DEPUTY MAYOR  
(Alderman C. A. Clarke).

*Chairman* : Councillor P. Earl.

*Vice-Chairman* : Alderman T. Benson.

Councillor D. Benjamin.  
Councillor H. G. Clark.  
Councillor V. Hyman  
Councillor J. L. B. Jayne.  
Councillor H. Leonard.  
Councillor Mrs. M. M. Roberts.  
Councillor Mrs. L. V. Ryan.  
Councillor W. H. Stevens

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## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF 1959

### **Medical Officer of Health :**

N. E. CHADWICK, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

### **Deputy Medical Officer of Health :**

R. W. MARTIN, L.R.C.P., S.I.L.M., D.P.H.

### **Senior Public Health Inspector :**

R. J. CHURCHER, C.R.S.I., and Meat Inspection Cert.

### **Public Health Inspectors :**

D. BARCLAY, Cert S.I.B.      Resigned : 8th September, 1959.

W. F. BODLE.      Died : March, 1959.

L. A. BRITTAIN, Cert S.I.B. and Meat Inspection Cert.

F. CADDICK, C.R.S.I., and Meat Inspection Cert.    Commenced  
Duties : 1st June, 1959.

J. CLEMENTS, Cert S.I.B., and Meat Inspection Cert.    Commenced  
Duties : 1st June, 1959.

F. DRANSFIELD, Cert S.I.M., and Meat Inspection Cert.

### **Senior Administrative Assistant :**

F. L. PEET.

### **Public Analyst :**

V. C. BRANSON, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., D.I.C., F.R.I.C.





BOROUGH OF HOVE

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# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1959

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MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The circular issued every year to Local Authorities requesting them to direct their Medical Officer of Health to prepare an Annual Report in accordance with the regulations invites him at the same time to comment upon any matter which he thinks desirable in relation to the public health of his area. It is with that aim in view that this foreword draws attention to some specific and salient features amongst the statistics and tables reproduced in the body of the report and contains the expression of my views on other matters important to the health and well-being of the inhabitants of this borough. In this sense it may be regarded as one aspect of Health Education.

One noteworthy example of the necessity of drawing attention to the interests of the general public occurred in connection with the proposals of the South Eastern Regional Hospital Board for the re-organisation of the hospitals in the Brighton area which involved the closure of the Sussex Maternity Hospital, admittedly too old for modernisation and the perpetuation for at least 25 years of institutions such as the Royal Sussex County Hospital and the Brighton General Hospital, both 100 years old, instead of planning for a complete new hospital centre with all its attendant facilities and specialities. Quite recently advocates for the return of hospitals, except perhaps the teaching hospital, to the care of the Local Authorities with their elected representative have come forward despite its rejection by the Government Committee which reviewed the National Health Act some years ago. This proposal may be impractical and too revolu-

tionary, but some way must be found as a recent Ministry circular points out, to bring about closer links between authorities responsible for Part III services under the delegated powers and the other two bodies controlling the Hospital and General Practitioner Sections of the Service. One way of achieving this would be to appoint the Medical Officer of Health of any area providing Part III Services directly or by delegation as observers at the meetings of Hospital Management Committees and Executive Councils.

## **VITAL STATISTICS.**

### **Population.**

This has risen again by the insignificant figure of under 150—not a very happy augury for the occupation of the numerous blocks of flats which mark and in some people's eyes disfigure some of our finest thoroughfares. The causes of this negligible rise have been referred to in earlier reports—the excess of deaths over births and the lack so far of immigration on any scale but I believe also that one of the prime factors is the emigration of many of our young people when they arrive at adult or marriageable age—some of them only move to neighbouring areas where housing costs are probably cheaper but others go further afield where work is more readily available.

### **Births.**

There was a diminution in the total number of births from 750 to 700 and a reduction in the birth rate from 13.08 to 11.72—a small setback in the race to redress to some extent the balance of an aged and aging population.

### **Deaths.**

These rose very slightly from 1,325 to 1,338—with no appreciable effect on the rate. Deaths from the principal causes remained substantially the same—Cancer, Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System, Coronary and Heart Diseases, but in some particular diseases there were significant increases—deaths from Cancer of the Lung increased from 27 to 38—i.e. 40%—Luekaemia from 3 to 7. Motor Vehicle accidents from 3 to 12, Suicides from 10 to 19, although not all of the last two occurred in Hove. The statistical correlation between Lung Cancer and smoking has been established for several years now, but the hypothesis that they are cause and effect has not been universally accepted. That inhaling does not apparently aggravate the evil effects of smoking and that pipe smoking is not inculpated are points against and recently a new theory has been postulated, that both are due to a common cause—that innate personality determines our attitude to smoking and our proneness to cancer—the extrovert who concentrates on the world outside him and the neurotically unstable are more likely to be heavier consumers of cigarettes than the introvert who is preoccupied with his own internal state. This theory, and it is only a theory, will require a much closer investigation and a more stringent evaluation of personality traits than has hitherto been



possible but even if it is subsequently proven to have a basis of truth, the individual would be well advised to moderate his smoking habits until or unless he can be convinced that he does not belong to the particular type which is liable to cancer development.

There was 1 death associated with, but not caused by, pregnancy and there were no deaths, not excepting Poliomyelitis, from any of the infectious diseases.

### **Motor Accidents.**

Although 12 deaths from motor accidents were credited to Hove, in fact only 3 actually occurred within the Borough. Of the 27 attributed to other accidents, 19 were due to falls of various kinds—3 were caused by the ingestion of various drugs and 2 to the inhalation of poisonous gas. An analysis of the methods employed in committing suicide shows that by far the most popular was by gas poisoning (13).

### **Infant Mortality.**

The total number of deaths in children under the age of 1 year was 7. The period of survival ranging from 1 hour to 6 months. This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 10 per 1,000 births, the lowest ever. An examination of the causes of death shows that in only 1 case—a baby of five months, dying of asphyxia during sleep caused by inhalation of stomach contents—was there any preventable factor and even in these cases the prevailing theory is that the cause of death is a virulent Broncho-pneumonia rather than mechanical suffocation. 4 others died of congenital defects, 1 of which only survived an hour, 1 was premature and 1 died of Broncho-pneumonia at 2 weeks. It may be

that this low figure will not be repeated for several years to come but it does bear out the care and attention lavished on the expectant mother right through her pregnancy, confinement and afterwards with her newly born infant at home by all those concerned with her safety and welfare.

### **Infectious Diseases.**

The Table on page (17) shows that Infectious Disease caused no anxiety to the Department during the year, except that the number of measles cases, albeit none serious, remained at as high a level as in 1958. There was an increase in the number of Dysentery cases notified—all of the mild Sonne type—an indication probably that more attention is being paid to the bacteriological investigation of persons, usually children, suffering from Diarrhoea. Sonne Dysentery is responsible for some 90% of the notifications of this disease today and one sufferer readily infects other members of the family. It is not dangerous unless it affects small babies but an outbreak in a closed community such as a school or day nursery can cause considerable disorganisation of the everyday routine. 2 cases of Poliomyelitis—1 in a small boy and the other in a young adult—both non-immunised—occurred. The former after an initial paralysis involving groups of muscles in the arm and leg was discharged from hospital after a six

months' stay completely recovered. The second case was of the non-paralytic variety and only needed to remain in hospital for under a month. This is a hopeful sign that our Poliomyelitis Vaccination Campaign may have had some effect although 1959 was a light year in incidence generally.

5 cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year, but in only 1 case was it possible to discover the germ responsible, largely because the investigation commenced too late. 3 were single cases in the household and the other a husband and wife.

Some concern has been expressed in different parts of the country about the rise in the incidence of Venereal Disease, especially Gonorrhoea—due in part to the organism becoming resistant to the antibiotics and also to an increase in the female carriers. Between 1954 and 1958 the number of cases of Gonorrhoea among men throughout the country rose from 14,000 to 22,000 and investigation at some Clinics show an increasing incidence amongst teenagers under 21. From Hove the attendances have been evenly divided between teenagers and the 20—30 year age group. The effect of recent Television programmes has been most gratifying in bringing cases for examination I am informed, but there is still an appalling amount of ignorance amongst teenagers many of whom have never even heard of V.D.

### **Tuberculosis.**

35 new cases and 35 transfers from other areas were added to the register and with 14 deaths the total remaining at the end of the year was 635. The largest aggregation of additions and deaths were amongst males over the age of 35—particularly over 45. This age group has become the main reservoir of infection and it is one on which discovery of new cases by any of the present methods is not so readily applicable.

The Mass Radiography Unit was stationed at the Town Hall from the 1st to the 17th April and during that time some 4,000 persons attended for examination—1,000 less than in 1958. 4 individual cases of Tuberculosis were uncovered, requiring active treatment and 5 requiring only occasional supervision. Its value in bringing to light other chest lesions is shown by the discovery of 5 cases of Cancer and 17 cases of Heart Disease.

### **Old People.**

Over 400 new names were added to the register in Hove and Portslade and 1,600 revisits paid to existing cases during 1959. During the same period 188 were removed by death—40% dying in their own homes.

Varying gloomy forecasts have been made in recent years of the increase in the numbers and proportion of old people in the community—5 million in 1956 rising to 9½ million in 1977, but these do not take account of a rising birth rate—not alas locally—which may redress the balance. It is also unfair and unreasonable to regard all individuals of retiring age as a financial burden upon the younger members of the population and an encumbrance upon the other members of the family.



Up to the middle seventies many retired people are independent living their own lives or willing to do so if suitable accommodation can be provided and contributing some 60% to their own maintenance. A very large contribution to the domestic life of the community is made by old women of pensionable age. The problem, therefore, resolves itself into two sections—the provision of facilities to enable those up to the early or middle seventies to remain in their own homes and keep their independence—for these suitable flatlets together with, in individual cases, some domestic help and someone to keep a watchful and discerning eye upon their health. For the older groups, i.e. 75 onwards—some 13% of men and 17% of women are today over 80—much more is required—much more continuous domestic help in their own homes until the time comes eventually when transfer to a welfare home or hospital becomes essential, but some 40 to 50% can be returned home after a period of rehabilitation and the continuous enlistment of the family where it exists to accept its responsibilities and to take a more active part in enabling the old person to remain an active member of the community.

On the subject of preparation for retirement and alternative employment for the man of retiring age, I can only say that serious consideration of these problems both by the individual and the employer must take place much earlier—at least 10 years before that “sixth age” of man is reached.

Action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1946 for the compulsory removal of old people or persons suffering from a grave chronic disease and living under insanitary conditions was taken in 3 cases, the necessary orders being issued by the Magistrates in every case.

### **Noise.**

The Committee has agreed to become a member of the newly formed Noise Abatement Society which seeks by scientific investigation and public propaganda to alleviate the evil effects of noise on the health and welfare of the ordinary citizen. There can be no doubt of the harmful effect of noise in the enjoyment of life generally—the difficulty is to decide at what point a noise becomes a nuisance and how to define and measure this alteration. A Private Member's Bill has recently been introduced into the House of Commons which if enforced will do something to alleviate the disturbing effect of extraneous noises arising in the street or somebody else's house but it does not deal with the more prolonged nerve-racking effects of machinery and aeroplanes or the evil of vibration.

### **Washing Facilities in Public Conveniences.**

At their meeting in October the Public Health Committee heard that whilst free washing facilities with cold water had been provided in the attended conveniences on the front and also at the unattended convenience in Blatchington Road for a trial period of one year, this had been accompanied by a removal of facilities for hot water and towels on payment at the former conveniences. They accepted my recommendation that free facilities should eventually be provided in

all conveniences in the Borough first followed by their extension, if practical, to urinals adjoining licensed premises. At a subsequent meeting representatives of the Works Committee attended and a full discussion took place particularly in relation to the vandalism which had taken place in the unattended convenience in Blatchington Road. Finally the Works Committee agreed to the recommendation of the Public Health Committee that free washing facilities with cold water and paper towels should be provided in all conveniences and the provision of hot water and towels on payment should be re-instated in the attended conveniences on the front.

### **Joint Committee on Atmospheric Pollution.**

The joint annual report of the Medical Officers of Health to the Committee commented on the variations in the analysis of the contents of certain deposit gauges on the front—75 tons per square mile in October, 143 in December—variations due in the main to the velocity and direction of the prevailing winds which affect noticeably the chloride content brought in by spray from the sea. As last year the emphasis has spread from grit to coal dust and members of the Committee visited both the Electricity and Gas Undertakings with a view to seeking an alleviation of this cause of complaint. Sulphur Dioxide contamination of the air is in this area of negligible importance and will probably always remain so. As a national problem in congested areas it may ultimately exceed in degree the harmful effects of the solid constituents upon which so much interest is concentrated today. National statistics show a 12% rise since 1952, although up to date no evidence has been forthcoming of any harmful effect on health of any concentration to which humans are exposed.

The Committee at one time discussed the necessity and advisability of their remaining in being but finally came to the conclusion that the fulfilment of the objects of the measurement of atmospheric pollution, viz., the provision of a national picture of the progressive operation of Clean Air Legislation and the collection of local information required their continuance for a number of years to come.

Now that many larger concerns are changing over from coal to oil fuelling there has been a diminution in the number of complaints of smoking chimneys and passage of grit into the atmosphere. No contraventions of the Clean Air Act in this respect have in fact been noticed.

### **Housing.**

The Council's general policy for the immediate future, apart from re-housing of persons displaced from basements, is to build a small number of 1 and 2 bedroom flats in the Hangleton area and within the limits of the properties available to purchase and modernise existing premises.

The waiting list stood at 350 at the end of the year, approximately 50% being for families comprising 1 or 2 children and accepting the Housing Manager's opinion that this total represents Hove's Municipal



Housing problem, at the present rate of progress and assuming that the waiting list remains static it will take nearly 5 years at least for all these applications to be satisfied.

Hove, along with most other parts of the country, has a small proportion of so-called problem families in whom in an effort to achieve their rehabilitation all kinds of expensive social services are lavished, but unfortunately seldom is anyone willing or able to offer them the one form of assistance which could afford them hope for the future—better housing accommodation. Granted that many of them through subnormal mentality and defects of character and upbringing have never made a start on the process of living and raising a family, and efforts to uplift them from their present squalor may be unsuccessful these attempts at rehabilitation are certainly doomed before they start unless they can be accompanied by the grant of better living conditions but this must be done at a stage before they have sunk to the low level of helplessness at which they usually come under public notice. One of the problems the Public Health Committee has been trying to deal with is that of the large older houses let out in single rooms with inadequate cooking and sanitary accommodation and sometimes gross overcrowding. The difficulties involving negotiations prolonged frequently by the owner who takes advantage of every loophole in the law and quite often has not the financial resources to carry out the alterations and improvements are formidable and progress must be slow.



# HOUSING ACT 1957—UNDERGROUND ROOM REGULATIONS.

Progress made during the course of the past year under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957 in respect of the basement dwellings is set out in the tables below. The programme provides for action to be taken in respect of basement dwellings within the following categories.

- (a) Basement dwellings within the South Eastern Area of the Town bounded by Waterloo Street, Western Road and Holland Road.
- (b) Other premises which include (i) Vacant dwellings or rooms (ii) Basements where families have been re-housed by the Council (iii) Premises formerly requisitioned and relinquished by the Council.

I BASEMENTS CLOSED		South Eastern Area	Other Premises	Total
Closing Orders Made During 1959		21	14	35
Undertakings Accepted During 1959		9	17	26
Totals		30	31	61
Closing Orders Determined During 1959 .. .. .		—	3	3
Undertakings Cancelled During 1959		—	8	8
Totals		—	11	11
II BASEMENTS MADE FIT FOR HABITATION				
		1	33	34
III BASEMENT DWELLINGS INSPECTED AND SUBSE- QUENTLY REPORTED TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE				
Vacant or De-requisitioned	..			32
Building Plans Submitted	..			56
South Eastern Survey Area	..			49
Occupied Basement Premises	..			1
Re-housing Applications	..			11
Action taken under Section 9 of the Housing Act 1957	..			3
Total				152
Number of visits for inspections, discussion and inspection of works				
	..	535	1165	1700

One Inspector has been wholly engaged on the work during the year and one Inspector wholly engaged for the period June to December 1959.

Under the Housing (Underground Rooms) Act 1959, the legal requirement for unfitness for habitation of underground rooms was put back to the position prior to the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and now depends solely upon compliance with the Underground Rooms Regulations and not the general standard of housing accommodation set out in the Housing Act, 1936. Unfortunately in the autumn the Minister of Housing and Local Government saw fit to issue revised regulations for underground rooms which were considerably less stringent than those under which we are working at present, notably in respect of flooring material, natural lighting and ventilation and made a distinction in standards between different types of rooms. Hove has always interpreted the present regulations in a liberal spirit and has always waived compliance with minor deviations from the regulations and it is, therefore, particularly unfortunate that after such a short experience of the working of the original regulations, the Ministry should have thought fit to revise them so substantially. The Public Health Committee agreed with this view and a meeting with an officer of the Ministry was arranged when their views were put forward and a reply was promised in return.

### **Recruitment of Public Health Inspectors.**

For the past two years very great difficulty has been found in filling vacancies amongst the Public Health Inspectors and despite frequent advertisements the number of applicants has been numerically small and generally inferior in quality. One reason and probably the main one is that the financial rewards for a training spread over 4 years with a minimum age for qualification of 21, are not sufficient to attract candidates to come forward nor their parents to finance them. The demand for fully qualified Inspectors largely exceeds the supply and in the face of the many Local Authorities who offer more than the standard salaries, Hove despite its amenities fails to attract suitable applicants.

### **Local Government Act, 1958.**

Negotiations with the County Council on the form of delegation of Health and Welfare Services under the above Act continued throughout the year and the scheme which follows in the main the lines of the Ministry's Model Draft is now before the Government Department concerned. The Hove Council's application for two optional delegated powers, i.e. those relating to the provision of residential accommodation for the old and infirm, with temporary accommodation for persons in urgent need of care and the after-care in homes or hostels of persons suffering from Mental Illness was turned down by the Ministry.



It is anticipated that Hove will take over its new functions in April, 1961. In the main they embrace those services administered since 1948 in Hove and Portslade by the Health Sub-Committee and it can be said that they are both efficient and complete—the one exception to the latter being the Domiciliary Midwifery Service provided by the District Nursing Services which has suffered from a shortage of midwives and at times has been hard pressed to respond to all the demands upon it, although by the self-sacrifice of the present staff has always managed to do so. This shortage of midwives is not a local problem—many areas throughout the Country are well below establishment. The causes of this deficiency are easily understandable—they include the irregular and long hours and unattractive salaries and once there is a shortage the adverse conditions react not only on the existing staff but act as a deterrent to new recruits. Whilst it would be unfair to stigmatise midwives as only paying regard to the salary they earn, I believe a substantial rise nationally—not the miserable one recently awarded in which the monetary rise has been largely nullified by a higher deduction for board and lodging—is long overdue and would materially assist recruitment.

### **Poliomyelitis Vaccination, etc.**

In September 1958 the Ministry of Health revised the age limit for Poliomyelitis Vaccination from 15 to 25 and added an additional dose to be given at least 7 months after the second. Unfortunately this evoked very poor response from this new age group so that it was no longer worthwhile continuing the evening clinic in Hove once a week. This was replaced in February 1959 by a similar clinic to cater for the residents of Portslade but the response was equally apathetic until Easter when a well-known professional footballer contracted and died of Poliomyelitis. Immediately the position was changed and the clinic at Portslade was overwhelmed with teenagers anxious to be protected. This rush lasted for about two months and then reverted to normal. The evening clinic in Hove was re-opened in September 1959 to provide for the third dose mentioned above and also to meet the demands of those up to the age of 40 who became eligible in February, 1960. However, in view of the lack of applications on the previous occasion even though the age limit was raised, I decided to await the results of registration before opening fresh clinics. As things have turned out one evening clinic a month is found quite adequate to keep pace with the demands of new applicants and also the booster doses of those inoculated 7 months earlier. In Hove during 1959 some 4,000 persons of all eligible classes and since the scheme was first instituted in April, 1956 over 8,000 have received the full protective course.

Although vaccination by the injection of a killed organism has proved of value in combating the incidence of Poliomyelitis in this and other Countries it has certain definite limitations and great hopes are now centred on the production of a live attenuated vaccine which is taken by mouth. Such a vaccine has been tried out in various countries with apparent success and provided it can be proved that the live vaccine does not renew its virulence in its passage through the



body it seems likely that it will take the place of the present vaccine in this country within the next few years.

The fall off in the demand for Poliomyelitis Vaccination enabled us to devote more time to Diphtheria Immunisation which includes in most cases protection against Whooping Cough and Tetanus and the number of children who received booster doses rose from 100 in 1958 to nearly 900 in 1959. Vaccination against Smallpox because it is generally accepted by mothers as the first of the series remained about the usual level—about 60% of the babies born in the year.

### **General Conclusions.**

As each Public Health year follows its predecessor and the demands upon the time, energy and thought of a Medical Officer of Health become the more intensive, he is conscious as I am of the great debt he owes to all members of his team who in their different ways relieve him of much anxiety in the routine working of all sections of his Department and allow him to concentrate upon the most pressing of the many problems which arise in his day's work. In Hove I am fortunate in possessing such a team under the leadership, in their different specialities, of Dr. Martin—my Deputy—Mr. Churcher, the Chief Public Health Inspector and Mr. Peet, the Senior Administrative Officer. I should also like to pay a tribute and record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee who have always listened to my recommendations and so frequently approved of them.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

N. E. CHADWICK,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## STATISTICS 1959

Area .. .. .	(Acres) 4,010 $\frac{3}{4}$
Resident Population (Mid-1959) .. ..	69,930
Population 1951 (Census) .. ..	69,435
Rateable Value (31st March, 1959) .. ..	£1,827,259
Sum represented by a penny rate .. ..	£7,271

		M.	F.
<b>Deaths</b> .. .. .	1338	573	765
Death rate : 19.13 (standard).			
Death rate : 11.67 (corrected).			
Deaths from Cancer .. ..			236
Deaths from Measles .. ..			<i>Nil</i>
Deaths from Whooping Cough .. ..			<i>Nil</i>

### **Births.**

Live Births .. .. .	700	357	343
Rate per 1,000 population : 10.01 (standard).			
Rate per 1,000 population : 11.72 (corrected).			
Illegitimate Live Births .. ..	50		
Per cent of total live births : 7.14			
Still-Births .. .. .	11		
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births : 15.47			
Total Live and Still-Births .. ..	711		
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) ..	7		
Infant Mortality Rates :			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ..			10.00
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births .. .. .			9.23
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births .. .. .			20.00
Neo-Matal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) .. ..			5.71
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) .. ..			4.28
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births) .. .. .			19.69

## REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

	Number of Homes	Number of Beds provided for :		
		Maternity	Others	Totals
Homes first registered during year	1	—	9	9
Homes where registrations were withdrawn during the year	2	—	20	20
Homes on the Registered List at end of year	27	12	34	336

### OLD PEOPLE, 1959

Total number of new patients visited during the year	..	422
Total number of revisits	.. ..	1621
Transferred to:		
Brighton General Hospital and related Hospitals	.. ..	38
Brighton General Hospital Mental Observation beds	.. ..	9
Other Hospitals	.. ..	9
Nursing Homes	.. ..	17
St. Francis Hospital	.. ..	7
County Welfare Homes	.. ..	39
Private Old People's Homes	.. ..	8
Observation at home or pending admission to County Welfare or other homes	.. ..	295
		422

### DEATHS OF OLD PEOPLE ON REGISTER DURING 1959

72 died at home.  
 38 died in hospital.  
 13 died in nursing homes.  
 1 left district.  
 57 died in County Welfare Home.  
 4 died in St. Francis Hospital.  
 3 died in Private Old People's Homes.

188

Compulsory Removals (Sec. 47 Nat. Asst. Act) 4



# TUBERCULOSIS 1959.

	New Cases.						Inward Transfers						Deaths.						Other Removals						Cases on Register.						Totals																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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# INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1959.

### DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

Disease			Total Cases Notified
Scarlet Fever	..	..	77
Whooping Cough	..	..	59
Poliomyelitis	..	..	2
Measles	..	..	450
Dysentery	..	..	23
Pneumonia	..	..	40
Erysipelas	..	..	7
Food Poisoning	..	..	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	1

## VENEREAL DISEASES

Statement of Cases admitted to the Brighton V.D. Clinic from the Hove Area for the year 1st January, 1959—31st December, 1959.

		Patients transferred to the Hove Area from other V.D. Clinics			
Syphilis.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Secondary	..	—	1	—	1
Neuro	..	—	1	—	—
All other Late or Latent Stages	..	2	1	1	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		2	3	1	1
Less transferred from other clinics		1	1		
		<hr/>	<hr/>		
		1	2		
		<hr/>	<hr/>		
Gonorrhoea	..	32	7	3	—
Less transferred from other areas		1	1		
		<hr/>	<hr/>		
		31	6		
		<hr/>	<hr/>		
<b>Other Conditions.</b>					
Non Gonococcal Urethritis	..	24	—		
Conditions requiring treatment	..	17	16		
Conditions not requiring treatment	..	13	11		
		<hr/>	<hr/>		
		54	27		
		<hr/>	<hr/>		



# DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION (1)

1959

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	AGE at date of final injection (as regards A) or of reinforcing injection (as regards B).			
	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	Total
A. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Authority's Area (including temporary residents) during the year ..	438	86	78	602
B. Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection ( <i>i.e.</i> , subsequently to primary immunisation at any earlier age) during the year ..	1	40	829	870
C. Total number of children who have received the combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough course of injections during the year .. ..	431	85	14	533
D. Number of children who received the triple vaccine (Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis) during the year .. ..	423	81	13	517

There were no cases of Diphtheria notified during the year.

# DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION (2).

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION (2). 1959.

Number of children in the Local Health Authority area on 31st December, 1959, who have completed a course of diphtheria immunisation at any time between 1st January, 1945 and 31st December, 1959.

Age on 31.12.1959. (i.e. born in year).	Under 1 1959	1—4 1955—1958	5—9 1950—1954	10—14 1945—1949	Under 15 Total.
A. Number of Children whose last course (Pri- mary or booster) was completed in the period 1955—1959 ..	131	1818	2170	1416	5535
B. Number of Children whose last course (Pri- mary or booster) was completed in the period 1954 or earlier ..	—	—	965	3065	4030

# VACCINATION.

## VACCINATION, 1959

### NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED OR RE-VACCINATED DURING 1959.

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated ..	515	28	10	9	57	619
Number Re-Vaccinated ..	1	10	10	38	369	428



1959  
POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION  
HOVE

Class	Number vaccinated with two injections	Number of applicants at 31st Dec., 1959
Children born in the years 1943 to 1959 ..	1707	9
Young Persons born in the years 1933 to 1949	2027	2
Expectant Mothers ..	218	1
Others .. ..	64	—
Total ..	<u>4016</u>	<u>12</u>

Number of persons who had received one injection only at 31st Dec., 1959 :

(i) Children .. ..	48
(ii) Young Persons .. ..	18
(iii) Expectant Mothers ..	6
(iv) Others .. ..	—
Total .. ..	<u>72</u>

Total number of persons who since the inception of the scheme had received three injections at 31st Dec., 1959 :  
8232

**(a) HOUSING PROGRESS REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED  
31st DECEMBER, 1959**

**Post-War Council Houses and Flats.**

		<i>Total at Quarter ended</i>				
		31/12/58	31/3/59	30/6/59	30/9/59	31/12/59
(a)	Total built under Contract and by Direct Labour since 1945.. ..	1287	1287	1295	1330	1339
(b)	Total number in course of construction .. ..	52	52	44	25	56

**Requisitioned Property.**

(c)	Total number of houses upon which requisition has been confirmed ..	26	17	15	13	1
(d)	Number of family units contained in these properties ..	90	51	45	40	4

(b) THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILY UNITS OF  
ACCOMMODATION IN ALL PROPERTIES AT  
31st DECEMBER, 1959

Council Houses and Flats	..	2096
Requisitioned Property	..	4
Old People's Flats	.. ..	133
Purchased Property	.. ..	238
		<hr/>
		2471
		<hr/>

(c) THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILY UNITS RE-  
HOUSED IN ALL PROPERTIES FROM 1st JANUARY,  
1959 TO 31st DECEMBER, 1959

78

(d) THE PRESENT POSITION (31-12-59) AS TO OUT-  
STANDING APPLICATIONS FOR ACCOMMODATION  
IS AS FOLLOWS

One or more Adults	.. ..	25
Man and wife only	.. ..	21
Man, wife and 1 child	..	108
Man, wife and 2 children	..	86
Man, wife and 3 children	..	24
Man, wife and 4 or more children		17
Aged persons	.. ..	70
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	351
		<hr/>



# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

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## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1959.

Total number of Houses inspected (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	..	657
Total number of Revisits	..	..	..	1359
Total number of Inspections made for the purpose	..			701
Number of Houses inspected found with defects	..			253
Number of Informal Notices served	..	..		246
Number of Statutory Notices served	..	..		15
Number of Premises inspected (other than houses) from complaints of nuisances, etc.	..	..	..	25
Number of Inspections made for the purpose	..		..	36
Number of Revisits	..	..	..	61
Number of Premises inspected in which nuisances were found	..	..	..	25
Number of Informal Notices served	..	..		10
Number of Statutory Notices served	..	..		<i>Nil</i>

### Dairies and Milkshops.

Number of Inspections of Dairies	..	..		83
Number of Inspections of Milkshops	..	..		92

### Food Hygiene Regulations.

Number of Shops inspected in respect of Meat	..			232
Ice Cream	..	..	..	112
Fish	..	..	..	81
Grocery, Provisions, etc.	..	..	..	217
Cafes, Restaurants, Kitchens, etc.	..	..	..	163
Other Shops	..	..	..	132
Bakehouses	..	..	..	39
Informal Notices served	..	..	..	14

### Shops Act, 1950.

Number of Shops inspected	..	..	..	110
Number of Notices served. Informal	..	..		3

## **Stables.**

Number of Stable inspections	..	..	5
Number of Notices served.	Informal	..	<i>Nil</i>
	Statutory	..	<i>Nil</i>

## **Vermin (Bugs).**

Number of visits regarding verminous premises	..	16
Number of visits regarding disinfestation of rooms	..	7
Number of rooms treated for vermin	..	7

## **Drains.**

Number of drains completely renewed	..	1
Number of drains partly repaired	..	22
Number of visits during reconstruction or repair	..	115

## **Illness.**

Number of visits in respect of illness.	Infectious	..	87
	Non-infectious	..	25
Number of visits in respect of Tuberculosis	..	..	10

## **Miscellaneous.**

Number of Sundry visits	..	..	133
Number of visits respecting Unsound Food	..	..	124

## **Table of Defects.**

Number of soil and vent pipes, W.C's, sinks and waste pipes		82
Number of gutters and rain water pipes	..	37
Number of structural defects to walls, floors, ceilings, doors, windows, grates, stairs and handrails	..	193
Number of roofs, chimneys, yard paving, steps and areas	..	75
Number of dustbins, ashpits	..	38
Number of cases of dampness	..	104
Number of accumulations of manure, refuse, etc.	..	31
Number of animal nuisances	..	2
Number of defective water supply	..	2
Number of choked drains	..	45
Number of bakehouses limewashed	..	1

## HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959

Number of new houses erected during the year :

(a)	By Private Enterprise	..	72
	Flats in 10 blocks providing family accommodation	..	124
	Additional Dwellings by conversion into Flats	..	122
(b)	By Local Authority		
	Houses	.. ..	<i>Nil</i>
	Flats	.. ..	52
	Conversions	.. ..	35

## RENT ACT, 1957

Number of Applications for a Certificate of Disrepair	..	4
Number of Undertakings given by the Owner	..	<i>Nil</i>
Number of Certificates Issued	.. ..	3
Number of Applications Refused	.. ..	1



# FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises.	M/c Line No.	Number on Register	Number of		
			Inspections	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities ..	1	57	62	2	<i>Nil</i>
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	2	228	230	12	<i>Nil</i>
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ..	3	2	2	—	<i>Nil</i>
TOTAL ..		287	294	14	<i>Nil</i>

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	M/c Line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
		Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1) ..	4	10	10	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2) ..	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ..	7	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	8	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)	9	—	—	—	5	—
(a) insufficient ..						
(b) unsuitable or defective						
(c) not separate for sexes ..	11	4	4	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers) ..	12	8	8	—	—	—
TOTAL ..		24	24	—	5	—

# OUTWORKERS.

## Sections 110 and 111.

Nature of Work	M/c Line No.	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of outworkers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c).	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel, Making, Altering, etc.	13	11	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
Furniture and Upholstery ..	18	5	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
TOTAL ..		16	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>



## FOOD PREMISES

Registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act.

### Ice Cream.

For the manufacture of Ice Cream	1
For the sale of Ice Cream ..	199
Premises registered for Cooked and Preserved Meat .. ..	33
Premises registered for the Manufacture of Sausages ..	31

### Dairies Registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Number of Registered Dairies ..	1
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## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

### Formal Samples.

Milk .. ..	33
Cookies .. ..	1
Cream Sponge .. ..	1
Cream doughnuts .. ..	1
Cream meringues .. ..	2
Cream sandwich .. ..	1
Whisky .. ..	13

### Informal Samples.

Double cream .. ..	2
Single cream .. ..	1
Malt vinegar .. ..	2
Ice Cream .. ..	20
Tinned cream .. ..	1
Tinned rhubarb .. ..	1
Tinned raspberries .. ..	1

Total 80

## DEFICIENT SAMPLES

Sample No. 161.	Cream Split.	Sample contained a substance which resembled cream but was not cream.
Sample No. 163.	Cream Meringues.	Sample contained a substance which resembled cream but was not cream.
Sample No. 164.	Cream Sponge.	Sample contained a substance which resembled cream but was not cream.
Sample No. 264.	Milk.	Freezing point 0.534°C. Deficient on solids not fat 2.1%.

## PROSECUTIONS

The following case arose from a series of samples of cakes sold under a description or designation including the word "cream":—

- (a) such articles of food containing a substance which resembled cream in appearance, the said substance not being cream.
- (b) Summonses were also taken in each case for not being of the substance demanded by the purchaser.

Sample No. 163. Cream Meringues. Plea of Not Guilty.

(a) Fine of £5. Costs £13/1/6. Total £18/1/6.

(b) Fine of £5. Total £5/0/0.

Proceedings were taken against the shop assistant for selling and in both cases a fine of 10/- was imposed.

Sample No. 164. Cream Sponge. Plea of Guilty.

(a) Fine of £5. Costs £13/3/0. Total £18/3/0.

(b) Fine of £5. Total £5/0/0.

Proceedings against shop assistant as above—£1/0/0.

Sample No. 161. Cream Split. Plea of Guilty.

(a) Fine of £5. Costs £7/15/6. Total £12/15/6.

(b) Fine of £5. Total £5/0/0.

Proceedings against shop assistant as above—£1/0/0.

### EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM

Number of Samples taken	..	53
-------------------------	----	----

Graded as follows :

Grade 1	..	..	50
---------	----	----	----

Grade 2	..	..	2
---------	----	----	---

Grade 3	..	..	1
---------	----	----	---

Sample No. 385, Grade 3, failed the Methylene blue test in 3½ hours.

### RATS AND MICE

During the year, the Rodent Operators made 2,597 visits for the eradication of rats and mice.

The number of rat bodies found was 269 but this by no means indicates the actual number destroyed as with treatment by poisoning, all bodies are not found. Two full time rodent operators were employed.

### SEWER TREATMENT FOR RATS

A complete treatment of the sewers was carried out and the results obtained showed that satisfactory control of the rat population in the sewers is being maintained.

### SALE OF MILK UNDER SPECIAL DESIGNATION

Licences were granted as follows :—

Pasteurisers' Licence	..	1
-----------------------	----	---

For the Sale of Tuberculin Tested

Milk	..	72
------	----	----

For the Sale of Pasteurised Milk	..	91
----------------------------------	----	----

For the Sale of Sterilised Milk	..	51
---------------------------------	----	----

Supplementary for the Sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	1
---	----	---

Supplementary for the Sale of Pasteurised Milk	..	1
---	----	---

Supplementary for the Sale of Sterilised Milk	..	1
--	----	---

## SAMPLES OF DESIGNATED MILK TAKEN DURING THE YEAR

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm Bottled)	105
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk	104
Channel Island Pasteurised Milk ..	52
Pasteurised Milk .. ..	130
Sterilised Milk .. ..	26

### Samples which did not comply with the Conditions.

Tuberculin Tested Milk ..	3
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk	12
Channel Island Pasteurised Milk ..	1
Pasteurised Milk .. ..	11

These samples failed on the Methylene Blue Tests only.

## BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Tuberculin Tested Milk ..	82
Tuberculin Tested Channel Island Milk	22
Channel Island Milk .. ..	4
Non-Designated Milk ..	12

These samples were taken at the Dairy prior to the treatment by Pasteurisation.

No sample was found to contain Tubercle by Guinea Pig inoculation.

## NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES

Grocers and Provision Merchants	137
Confectioners .. ..	135
Greengrocers .. ..	71
Butchers and Cooked Meat ..	54
Delicatessen .. ..	3
Bakers .. ..	30
Fishmongers (including fried fish)	23
Restaurants and Cafes ..	63
Chemists .. ..	30
Canteens .. ..	26
Wine Stores .. ..	21
Pie Manufacturer .. ..	1
Tea and Coffee Importers ..	1
Biscuit Shop .. ..	1
Confectionery Manufacturers ..	2
Kiosks .. ..	4
Beer Bottling Store .. ..	2
Wholesale Grocers .. ..	3
Poulterer .. ..	2
Hotels .. ..	31
Public Houses .. ..	27
Dairies .. ..	13
Coffee Stall .. ..	1
Brewery .. ..	1
Guest Houses .. ..	15



**BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE  
SWIMMING BATH WATER AT THE KING ALFRED  
Small Swimming Bath.**

Date	Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 1 day at 37°C. Aerobically	Probable Number of Coliform Bacilli, 2 days at 37°C.	
7th Jan.	Less than 1 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
29th Jan.	5 per ml.	1 per 100 ml.	1 Faecal
18th Feb.	170 per ml.	17 per 100 ml.	17 Faecal
25th Feb.	116 per ml.	5 per 100 ml.	Less than 1
12th Mar.	4 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
23rd Mar.	10 per ml.	50 per 100 ml.	50 Faecal
26th May	23 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
4th June	81 per ml.	17 per 100 ml.	17 Faecal
23rd June	1 per ml.	1 per 100 ml.	1 Faecal
23rd June	9 per ml.	7 per 100 ml.	7 Faecal
13th July	Less than 1 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
22nd July	Less than 1 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
6th August	Less than 1 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
19th August	19 per ml.	17 per 100 ml.	
16th Sept.	2 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
28th Sept.	47 per ml.	180+ per 100 ml.	
8th Oct.	6 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
21st Oct.	3 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	160 Faecal
5th Nov.	12 per ml.	1 per 100 ml.	1 Faecal
25th Nov.	19 per ml.	14 per 100 ml.	1 Faecal
10th Dec.	Less than 1 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
29th Dec.	Less than 1 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	

# BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE SWIMMING BATH WATER AT THE KING ALFRED.

## Large Swimming Bath.

Date	Plate Count Yeast Agar 1 day at 37°C. Aerobically	Probable Number of Coliform Bacilli 2 days at 37°C.	
23rd Mar.	Less than 1 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
27th April	112 per ml.	5 per 100 ml.	5 Faecal
12th May	1 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
26th May	Less than 1 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
4th June	43 per ml.	7 per 100 ml.	7 Faecal
13th July	46 per ml.	1 per 100 ml.	1 Faecal
22nd July	1 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
6th Aug.	Less than 1 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
19th Aug.	Less than 1 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
16th Sept.	1 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	

The large swimming bath is used as such for the period from Easter until the end of September.

## FOOD CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR 1959

### Home Killed Meat.

Lamb	..	..	..	38 lbs.
Chicken	..	..	..	6 lbs.

### Imported Meat.

Rabbits	..	..	..	44 lbs.
Beef ..	..	..	..	30 lbs.
Ham ..	..	..	..	80 lbs.

### Poultry.

Chicken	..	..	..	20 lbs.
---------	----	----	----	---------

### Miscellaneous Meat Products.

Pork Sausages	..	..	..	11 lbs.
Bacon	..	..	..	28 lbs. 12 ozs.
Lambs Liver	..	..	..	20 lbs.
Sheep Liver	..	..	..	10 lbs.
Steak Cutlet	..	..	..	9 lbs. 6 ozs.
Beef (Frozen)	..	..	..	40 pkts.
Pork Kidneys	..	..	..	28 lbs.
Ham ..	..	..	..	52 lbs.
Lamb	..	..	..	38 lbs.

### Tinned Meat.

Corned Beef	..	..	..	563 lbs. 2 oz.
Pork Luncheon Meat	..	..	..	234 lbs. 8 ozs.
Ham ..	..	..	..	228 lbs.
Stewed Steak	..	..	..	103 lbs. 14 ozs.
Ox Tongue	..	..	..	1 lb.
Jellied Veal	..	..	..	24 lbs.
Pork Brawn	..	..	..	11 lbs. 4 ozs.
Pork ..	..	..	..	35 lbs. 15 ozs.
Lambs Tongue	..	..	..	11 lbs. 8 ozs.
Steak Pudding	..	..	..	9 lbs. 15 ozs.
Chicken	..	..	..	5 lbs.
Stewed Mutton	..	..	..	1 tin
Casserole Steak	..	..	..	21 lbs. 13 ozs.

### Wet Fish.

Bream	..	..	..	7 lbs.
Cod Fillets	..	..	..	6 stone
Cat Fillets	..	..	..	1 stone 4 lbs.
Herrings	..	..	..	4 stone 2 lbs.
Plaice	..	..	..	1 lb. 12 ozs.
Whiting	..	..	..	2 stone 4 lbs.
Salmon	..	..	..	1 stone
Crabs	..	..	..	7 lbs. 8 ozs.
Turbot	..	..	..	6 lbs.
Mackerell	..	..	..	3 stone
Prawns	..	..	..	1 stone 2 lbs.
Escallops	..	..	..	4 dozen
Haddock	..	..	..	9 stone 12 lbs.

### Tinned Fish.

Pilchards	..	..	..	138 tins
Sardines	..	..	..	32 tins
Salmon	..	..	..	72 tins
Tuna	..	..	..	6 tins
Herrings	..	..	..	20 tins
Crab ..	..	..	..	7 tins
Soft Roes	..	..	..	50 tins
Silds ..	..	..	..	1 tin

### Tinned Fruit.

Pineapple	..	..	..	362 tins
Peaches	..	..	..	402 tins
Apricots	..	..	..	168 tins
Oranges	..	..	..	169 tins
Pears	..	..	..	127 tins
Plums	..	..	..	56 tins
Grapefruit	..	..	..	201 tins
Fruit Salad	..	..	..	55 tins
Cherries	..	..	..	70 tins
Apples	..	..	..	1 tin
Prunes	..	..	..	14 tins
Gooseberries	..	..	..	7 tins
Rhubarb	..	..	..	6 tins
Strawberries	..	..	..	20 tins
Grapes	..	..	..	10 tins
Loganberries	..	..	..	4 tins
Blackberries	..	..	..	4 tins

### Tinned Vegetables.

Tomatoes	..	..	..	560 tins
Processed Peas	..	..	..	362 tins
Garden Peas	..	..	..	231 tins
Beans in Tomato	..	..	..	117 tins
Carrots	..	..	..	22 tins
Mixed Vegetables	..	..	..	14 tins
Butter Beans	..	..	..	22 tins
Broad Beans	..	..	..	26 tins
Runner Beans	..	..	..	5 tins
Beetroot	..	..	..	15 tins
Sweet Corn	..	..	..	2 tins
Spinach	..	..	..	2 tins



### Tinned Milk.

Evaporated Milk	..	..	216 tins
Cream	..	..	21 tins

### Jam and Marmalade.

Orange Marmalade	..	..	29 tins
Apricot Jam	..	..	44 tins
Peach Jam	..	..	4 tins
Lemon Curd (jars)	..	..	15½ ozs.
Raspberry Jam	..	..	45 jars
Blackberry Jam	..	..	14 jars
Pineapple Jam	..	..	3 tins

### Soup.

Chicken	..	..	31 tins
Oxtail	..	..	24 tins
Mulligatawny	..	..	15 tins
Vegetable	..	..	9 tins
Tomato	..	..	19 tins
Mock Turtle	..	..	5 tins
Mushroom	..	..	10 tins
Scotch Broth	..	..	18 tins
Celery	..	..	2 tins
Onion	..	..	12 tins
Kidney	..	..	11 tins
Asparagus	..	..	5 tins
Spinach	..	..	4 tins

### Cheese.

Cheddar	..	..	2 lbs.
Gruyere	..	..	4 lbs. 4 ozs.

### Other Foods.

Spaghetti	..	..	25 tins
Baby Foods	..	..	42 tins
Fish Paste	..	..	76 jars
Meat Paste	..	..	3 jars
Creamed Rice	..	..	24 tins
Grapefruit Juice	..	..	17 tins
Orange Juice	..	..	29 tins
Pineapple Juice	..	..	3 tins
Tomato Juice	..	..	3 tins
Tomato Puree	..	..	3 tins

## Other Foods—*continued.*

Gherkins	..	..	..	1 tin
Syrup Pudding	..	..	..	1 tin
Pies ..	..	..	..	20
Minced Chicken	..	..	..	1 jar
Sauerkraut	..	..	..	4 tins
Chicken (Frozen)	..	..	..	46 pkts
Salad Cream	..	..	..	159 jars
Sandwich Spread	..	..	..	213 jars
Currants	..	..	..	50 lbs.
Mousse (Frozen)..	..	..	..	222 pkts
Strawberries (Frozen)	..	..	..	9 pkts
Raspberries (Frozen)	..	..	..	4 pkts
Potato Puffles	..	..	..	45 pkts
Sponges (Frozen)	..	..	..	3
Waffles	..	..	..	4 pkts
Fish Cakes	..	..	..	26
Herrings	..	..	..	1 barrell
Vinegar	..	..	..	12 bottles
Meat Loaf	..	..	..	166 tins

